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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

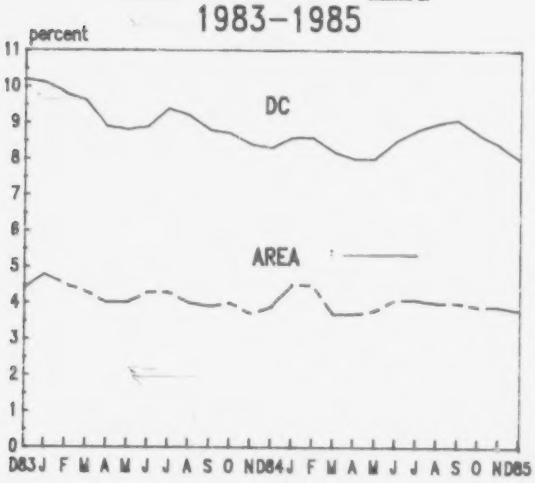
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR DECEMBER 1985 JANUARY 21 1986

D.C. Unemployment Drops to 8%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
DECEMBER
1983–1985



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

The District closed out 1985 on a positive note, with the jobless rate declining from 8.4 percent in November, 1985 to 8.0 percent in December, 1985. Over the month, a sharp drop in unemployment contributed to the decline in the unemployment rate. Total unemployment, which began falling in October, 1985, fell further in December to 25,300--1,600 fewer unemployed than the previous month. Employment, though, was virtually unchanged, declining slightly from 293,000 in November to 292,600 in December. Based on historical information, it is unclear whether this decline in employment is seasonal. In seven of the past fifteen years, the November-December change in employment has been negative. Nationally, the seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate declined from 7.0 percent in November to 6.9 percent in December.

Over the year (December, 1984 to December, 1985) the District's jobless rate declined 0.3 percentage point. Total joblessness declined from 26,600 in December, 1984 to 25,300 in December, 1985. Over the year, employment declined marginally by 2,800. Nationally, the seasonally unadjusted jobless rate declined from 7.0 percent in December, 1984 to 6.9 in December, 1985.

Job Service . . .

Job Bank
- A system to list your jobs for quick, efficient screening

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr. Mayor

Department of Employment Services
Floyd S. Goff
Acting Director

Department of Employment Services

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
December 1985 a/

	December b/ 1985	November c/ 1985	December 1984	November 1984	Net Change From November 1985	Net Change From December 1984
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	317,900	319,900	322,000	319,900	-2,000	- 4,100
Total Employment	292,600	293,000	295,400	293,100	-400	- 2,800
Total Unemployment	25,300	26,900	26,600	26,800	-1,600	- 1,300
Unemployment Rate d/	8.0	8.4	8.3	8.4	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,052,500	2,054,100	2,021,800	1,994,900	-1,600	30,700
Total Employment	1,975,000	1,975,000	1,943,600	1,920,900	0	31,400
Total Unemployment	77,500	79,100	78,200	73,900	-1,600	-700
Unemployment Rate d/	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,734,600	1,734,200	1,699,800	1,674,900	400	34,800
Total Employment	1,682,400	1,682,000	1,648,200	1,627,800	400	34,200
Total Unemployment	52,200	52,200	51,600	47,100	0	600
Unemployment Rate d/	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.
d/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

Preliminary data for the District indicates that the City's jobless rate averaged 8.4 percent in 1985--0.6 percentage point lower than the 1984 rate. At first glance, this decline in the District's jobless rate seems to be due to increased employment and lower unemployment. This improvement in the District's jobless rate was somewhat better than that of the Nation's, whose jobless rate declined from 7.5 percent in 1984 to 7.3 percent in 1985. Since peaking at 11.7 percent in 1983, the District's jobless rate has fallen 3.3 percentage points. Over this same period, the Nation's jobless rate declined 2.3 percentage points. When the benchmark revisions of the District's labor force become available in late March or early April of this year, we will have a clearer understanding of the nature of the improved employment status of District residents during 1985.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

The Area unemployment rate declined slightly over the month (0.1 percentage point) to 3.8 percent, while the Suburban rate held steady at 3.0 percent. Since June, 1985, the Area unemployment rate has changed very little, when the rate was 4.1 percent. Between November, 1985 and December, 1985, Area employment was unchanged at 1,975,000, while unemployment was down only slightly (1,600) to 77,500. Similarly, the Suburban unemployment rate has changed very little since

Unemployment Rates in the Washington D.C., MSA by City and County

	Dec. a/ 1985	Nov. b/ 1985	Dec. 1984
Washington, D.C.	8.0	8.4	8.3
Alexandria City	5.0	4.6	4.8
Fairfax City	3.6	3.5	4.0
Falls Church City	5.1	4.2	4.8
Manassas City	3.3	3.2	2.2
Manassas Park City	1.8	1.9	2.0
Arlington County	4.2	3.9	4.1
Fairfax County	3.3	3.3	2.7
Prince William County	2.7	2.8	2.6
Loudoun County	2.9	2.5	2.5
Stafford County	3.3	3.1	2.7
Montgomery County	2.3	2.4	2.7
Prince Georges County	2.5	3.1	3.2
Frederick County	2.4	2.4	3.6
Calvert County	3.0	2.6	4.6
Charles County	2.2	2.4	2.6

a/ Preliminary
b/ Revised

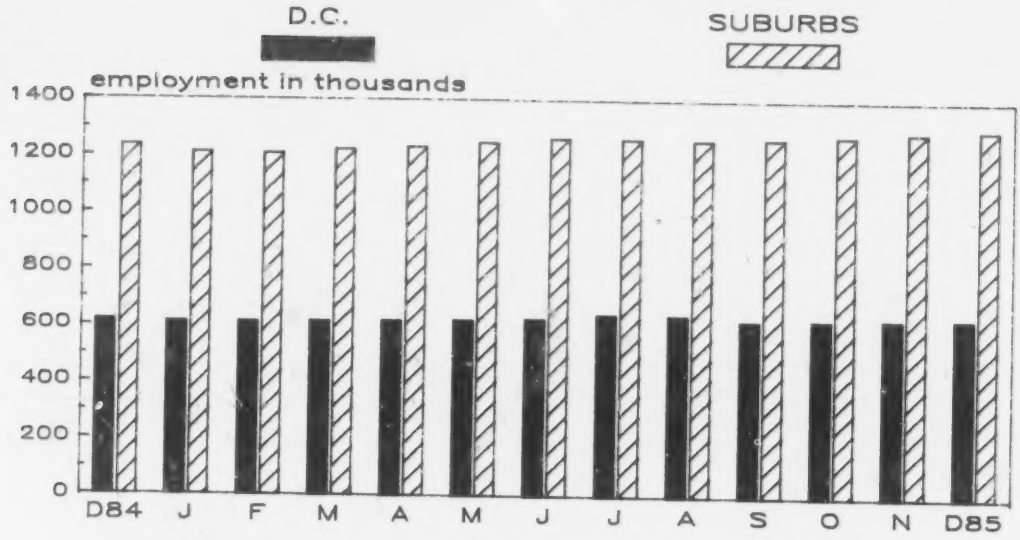
SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

DURING FISCAL 1985, THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SEVICES:

- Placed 29,838 workers in jobs
- Placed 21,899 youth in summer jobs.
- Enrolled 27,869 citizens in job training.
- Registered 1,105 new apprentices.
- Negotiated 85 first source agreements with employers for worker referral.
- Took 48,686 claims for unemployment insurance.
- Took 3,956 claims for disability compensation.
- Took 220 claims from crime victims.
- Inspected 907 worksites for safety/health standards.
- Collected $758,299 in back wages for 2,045 workers.

These and other major accomplishments are presented in the Department's 1985 Annual Report. Free copies of the Annual Report may be obtained by calling (202) 639-1179.

AREA JOBS



June, 1985, ranging between 3.3 percent and 3.0 percent. For the last three months of 1985, the Suburban rate held steady at 3.0 percent. Over the month, the number of Suburban residents either working or looking for work changed very little. Employment rose from 1,682,000 in November to 1,682,400 in December, while the number of unemployed Suburban residents remained unchanged at 52,200.

Compared to year ago estimates (December, 1984 to December, 1985) the labor force status of Area and Suburban residents changed very little. In the Area, the jobless rate declined from 3.9 percent in December, 1984 to 3.8 in December, 1985, due to an increase in employment of 31,400 and a fall in total joblessness of 700. Over the year, the Suburban jobless rate held steady at 3.0 percent. Between December, 1984 and December, 1985, Suburban employment rose by 34,200 and unemployment rose by 600.

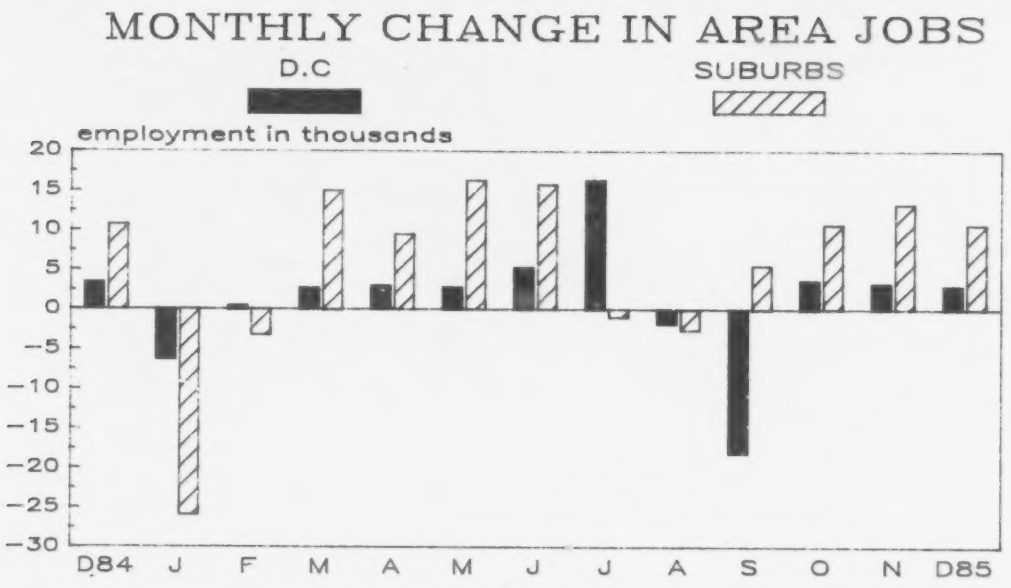
Preliminary data for the Washington, D.C. MSA and the Suburbs indicate that their jobless rates improved between 1984 and 1985 by 0.2 percentage point and 0.1 percentage point, respectively.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Between November and December of 1985, the number of jobs in the District rose by 3,000--an increase of 0.5 percent. Fifty-eight percent of this over-the-month increase was generated by hiring in the private sector. Except for Services (1,500 jobs), Retail Trade (900 jobs), and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (200 jobs), private sector growth was either marginal or nonexistent. Public sector growth resulted from increases in both Federal Government (200 jobs) and District Government (500 jobs).

Over the year (December, 1984 compared to December, 1985) District employment rose by 2.3 percent (14,400 jobs). In the private sector, Services had the largest increase with 6,700 jobs, followed by Wholesale/Retail Trade with 2,000 jobs. Manufacturing was the sole industry to remain stagnant over the year. Federal Government (3,300 jobs) and District Government (1,600) both contributed to the public sector growth.

According to preliminary data, industry employment in the District rose by 2.5 percent between 1984 and 1985.



The private sector increased by 3.6 percent, while the public sector experienced a growth of 1.0 percent.

The number of jobs in the District rose by 17,800 over the past five years (December, 1980 to December, 1985)--an increase of 2.9 percent. The private sector has contributed 33,200 jobs to this five-year growth with Services accounting for eighty-four percent of the total. The public sector has declined by 15,400 jobs--a decrease of 5.6 percent. The Federal Government was the primary cause of this reduction, with a decline of 17,300 jobs.

JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

Due to holiday seasonal hiring in the private sector, the number of Suburban jobs rose by 10,700 between November and December of last year, an increase of 0.8 percent. Over-the-month, job growth was limited to the private sector, where Retail Trade accounted for seventy-two percent of the increase with 8,400 jobs. Elsewhere, private sector growth was marginal to moderate. A slight rise in the number of State and Local Government jobs (400 jobs) was offset by a decline in the number of Federal Government jobs (-1,300 jobs).

Job growth in the Suburbs was very strong over the year (December, 1984 compared to December, 1985)--an increase of 64,100 jobs. Employment was up 6.5 percent in the private sector (61,800 jobs). As expected, the Services industry dominated growth with 23,500 jobs followed by Wholesale/Retail Trade (14,600 jobs) and Construction (12,300 jobs). Gains in the public sector were concentrated in State and Local Government with 6,900 jobs. Federal Government jobs declined over the year by 3.2 percent (-4,600).

Compared to December 1980 (five years ago) the Suburban economy has experienced a growth of 256,200 new jobs--an increase of 24.5 percent. Both the private and public sectors contributed to this five-year growth. The Services (105,800 jobs) and Trade (69,600 jobs) industries continue to be the long-term growth leaders in the private sector. State and Local Government (3,700 jobs) accounted for eighty-two percent of the public sector growth, while the Federal Government added 800 new jobs over the past five years.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

The number of jobs in the Washington

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK

(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	December a/ 1985	November b/ 1985	December 1984	December a/ 1985	November b/ 1985	December 1984
TOTAL	633.2	630.2	618.8	1,934.7	1,921.0	1,856.2
Total Private Sector	373.1	370.8	363.6	1,380.1	1,366.2	1,308.8
Manufacturing	14.8	14.9	14.8	79.9	79.8	78.6
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.5	38.5	37.3
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.6	3.6	3.0
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.8	20.8	20.0
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.1	14.1	14.3
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.4	41.3	41.3
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	5.0
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.7	11.8	30.2	30.1	30.1
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.2	6.2	6.2
All Other Manufacturing	3.1	3.2	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Construction	11.3	11.5	11.1	111.8	111.3	99.3
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	26.7	26.7	26.3	91.0	90.0	86.1
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.2	4.2	4.3
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.8	39.0	36.9
All Transportation Communication & Public Utilities	8.8	8.8	8.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
	17.9	17.9	17.8	47.0	46.8	44.9
Trade	67.9	67.0	65.9	402.0	392.4	385.4
Wholesale	9.9	9.9	9.8	72.2	71.9	70.6
Retail	58.0	57.1	56.1	329.8	320.5	314.8
General Merchandise	5.2	5.2	5.3	43.5	40.4	43.2
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.1	44.6	42.7
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	33.8	33.8	32.5
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.5	22.0	23.2
Eating and Drinking Places	28.8	28.9	27.6	105.1	105.0	99.9
All Other Retail	24.0	23.0	23.2	78.8	74.7	73.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	36.5	36.3	36.3	112.3	111.5	106.5
Banking	7.3	7.3	7.2	21.6	21.6	21.1
All Other	29.2	29.0	29.1	90.7	89.9	85.4
Services	215.8	214.3	209.1	582.1	580.2	551.9
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13.2	12.4	12.1	29.9	29.2	27.0
Personal Services	4.3	4.2	4.2	22.8	22.7	21.2
Business Services	45.4	44.1	42.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.3	30.5	30.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	21.3	21.3	20.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	31.2	31.3	30.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	70.1	70.5	68.8	529.4	528.3	503.7
Government	260.1	259.4	255.2	554.6	554.8	547.4
Federal Government	209.9	209.7	206.6	350.7	351.8	352.0
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	203.9	203.0	195.4
D.C. Government	45.1	44.6	43.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised,
Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Metropolitan Area rose by 13,700 over the month (3,000 in the District and 10,700 jobs in the Suburbs). The private sector grew by 13,900 jobs, where growth was dominated by Wholesale/Retail Trade with 9,600 new jobs followed by Services with 1,900 jobs. Ninety-one percent of the growth in Wholesale/Retail Trade occurred in the Suburbs. As expected, the increase in hiring was a reflection of the Christmas shopping season. Gains in other private sector industries were relatively moderate. In the public sector, a decline in Federal Government jobs (-1,100) was offset by a rise in the number of State and Local Government jobs (900).

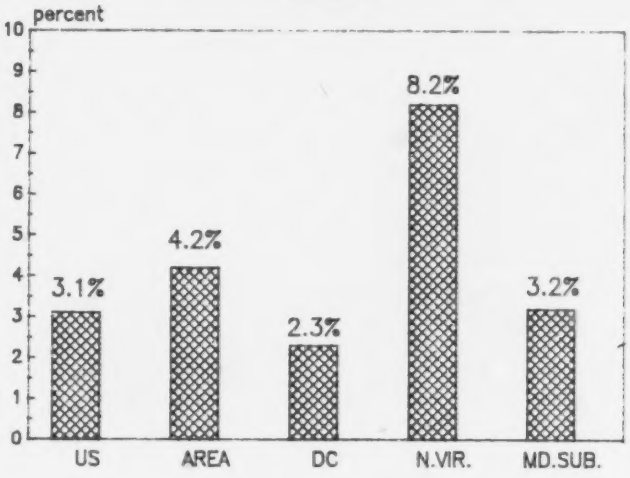
Compared to December of last year, the Area gained 78,500 jobs--an increase of 4.2 percent. Ninety-one percent of those jobs were in the private sector. The Suburbs contributed eighty-seven percent of this over-the-year sector growth. Growth was especially strong in the Services industry with 30,200 jobs, followed by Retail Trade (15,000 jobs), and Construction (12,500 jobs). Federal Government jobs decreased over the year by 1,300 due to losses in the Suburbs. State and Local Government gained 8,500 jobs over the year.

Over the past five years (December, 1980 to December, 1985) the Metropolitan Area continued to grow substantially by 16.5 percent (274,000 new jobs). The Suburbs accounted for ninety-four percent of this five-year growth. Private sector employment rose by 284,900--a 26.0 percent increase. Not surprisingly, Services was the leading industry with 133,600 new jobs. Negative growth in the public sector, over the past five years, resulted from decreases in the Federal Government (-16,500 jobs).

Job Service . . .

• Labor Market Information

COMPARATIVE GROWTH RATES IN TOTAL JOBS DECEMBER 1984–1985



LMI-TID-BIT

For the past eleven months, the number of jobs in the District has set a new monthly record. When benchmark data become available in March, 1986 it is very likely that 1985 will set a new record for District based jobs, surpassing the previous high of 616,100 set in 1980.

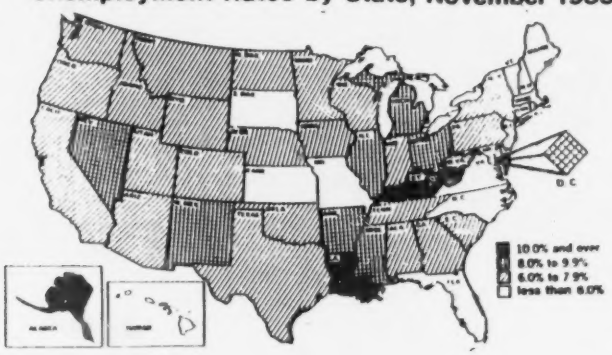
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In November, 1985, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 253 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's rate was unchanged from October, 1985 at 3.9 percent, the twenty-third lowest rate of the 253 areas reporting.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area had the second lowest rate at 3.9 percent. The Boston Area had the lowest rate at 3.1 percent, up

from 2.9 percent posted in October. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, D.C., had a 5.4 percent unemployment rate. The Washington Area's unemployment rate has ranged between 3.7 percent and 4.2 percent for the last three years. In November 1984, the Washington Area's jobless rate was 3.7 percent. The Baltimore Area's rate was 6.0 percent and the Boston Area's rate was 2.7 percent in November, 1984. The Washington Area's over-the-year rate increase was half that of Boston, but could not match the 0.6 percentage point decline registered in Baltimore.

Unemployment Rates by State, November 1985



When the District of Columbia (with a November preliminary rate of 8.4 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the 11th highest jobless rate in the country. This was down two notches from October, when it registered the 9th highest rate. In August and September, the District had the 5th highest rate. Both Virginia and Maryland posted a 0.1 percentage point increase in joblessness over the month, rising to 5.4 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively. Virginia and Maryland ranked 41st and 46th, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. Four states, West Virginia (13.6 percent), Louisiana (11.0 percent), Alaska (10.2 percent), and Kentucky (10.0 percent), had double-digit unemployment rates. New Hampshire had the lowest rate--2.7 percent. Of the 21 states reporting, over-the-year declines in their jobless rates for November, seven had decreases of 1.0 percentage point or more. States with the largest decreases over-the-year were Alabama (2.9 percentages points), Michigan (1.8 percentage points), and West Virginia and Oregon (1.7 percentage points each). Over the year, twenty-five States reported higher unemployment rates with the largest increases registered in Nebraska and Wyoming (2.5 percentage points each) and Arizona (2.2 percentage points).

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES

In comparison with twenty-three selected central cities, the District of Columbia had the nineth highest jobless rate at 8.4 percent in November, 1985. This was the same position held by the District in October. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 8.4 percent in November, 1985. This was down 0.4 percentage point from the average of 8.8 percent in October. Of the selected cities, 14 posted lower jobless rates, 9 recored higher unemployment rates, and one (District of Columbia) was unchanged over the year.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*

City	November 1985	November 1984
1. Gary, IN	17.6	23.1
2. Cleveland, OH	12.4	12.6
3. Newark, NJ	11.2	10.8
4. Dayton, OH	11.0	10.5
5. New Orleans, LA	10.4	9.1
6. Buffalo, NY	9.4	11.4
7. Chicago, IL	9.4	8.4
8. Cincinnati, OH	8.9	9.2
9. District of Columbia	8.4	8.4
10. Birmingham, AL	8.2	11.2
11. Miami, FL	7.9	9.7
12. St. Louis, MO	7.7	8.6
13. Pittsburgh, PA	7.6	8.3
14. Houston, TX	7.4	6.4
15. Los Angeles, CA	7.3	8.0
16. New York, NY	7.3	7.9
17. Milwaukee, WI	7.1	7.2
18. Atlanta, GA	7.0	6.5
19. Baltimore, MD	7.0	7.4
20. Columbus, OH	6.9	7.2
21. Salt Lake City, UT	6.8	6.4
22. Philadelphia, PA	6.2	7.1
23. Dallas, TX	5.3	3.8
24. Boston, MA	4.2	3.7

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

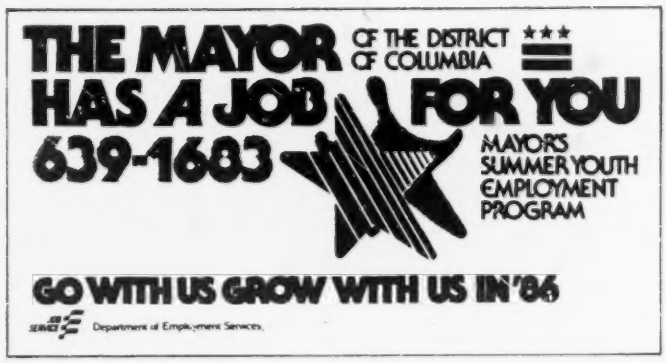
Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest jobless rate (17.6 percent). On the other hand, Boston, Massachusetts (4.2 percent) had the lowest rate for the fifth consecutive month. Gary posted the largest over-the-year decline, a drop of 5.5 percentage points. Birmingham and Buffalo both registered sizable drops--3.0 percentage points and 2.0 percentage points, respectively. The unemployment rate for Texas seems to be creeping upwards as both Houston and Dallas reported over-the-year increases of 1.0 and 1.5 percentage points, respectively. New Orleans' jobless rate was up 1.3 percentage points over the year. The District of Columbia's jobless rate was unchanged over--the-year at 8.4 percent.

MAYOR BARRY REVIEWS FIRST HAND THE SUCCESS OF THE DISTRICT'S FIRST WAITER/WAITRESS TRAINING PROGRAM

On January 21st, representatives of the restaurant industry joined Mayor Marion Barry Jr., at the Tombs Restaurant for a luncheon commemorating the first waiter/waitress job program. Jerry Houston, a graduate of the program, served the luncheon guests. The waiter/waitress training program, which is City funded, is the first in which local employers have played a major role--from the design of the training curriculum to the selection of instructors. The training program consisted of two weeks of classroom instruction conducted by The National Restaurant Association (NRA) at Franklin School in northwest Washington, and two weeks of field training in local restaurants: Dankers, Fitch, Fox and Brown, Park Place Cafe, the Tombs, El Torito, Old Ebbitt Grill, J.J. Mellons, J.W. Marriott, and Le Jardin. The curriculum emphasized proper food and wine service, safety, order taking, and suggestive selling. Attention was also given to the importance of proper attitude, courtesy, teamwork, and professionalism.

A total of 19 trainees, 14 men and five women, were recruited through the Department and selected by the Restaurant Advisory Task Force, which consisted of local restaurant owners, NRA representatives, PIC members and DOES staff. Participants were paid a $35 per week stipend for the four-week training program. Of the 19 trainees, 14 successfully completed the training and were hired by local restaurants. Plans are underway for a new waiter/waitress class to begin in the spring. Departmental economists have projected a 31 percent increase in food service jobs in the Washington Area between 1980 and 1990.

The waiter/waitress program is part of a major Departmental outreach effort to encourage partnerships with local industries to work cooperatively in the design and implementation of the City's job training programs. As a result of several public-private industry meetings, a series of task forces were formed to assist in the development of the training curricula. Many of the industries have contributed in-kind contributions, such as instructors, equipment, and training sites. Participating organizations include the D.C. Bankers Association, "7001", the Hotel Association of Washington, Xerox Corporation, Southland Corporation, the Apartment and Office Building Assocation, the National Assocation of Home Builders, and the Electronics Industries Assoication.


THE MAYOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
HAS A JOB FOR YOU
639-1683
MAYORS SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM
GO WITH US GROW WITH US IN '86
Department of Employment Services

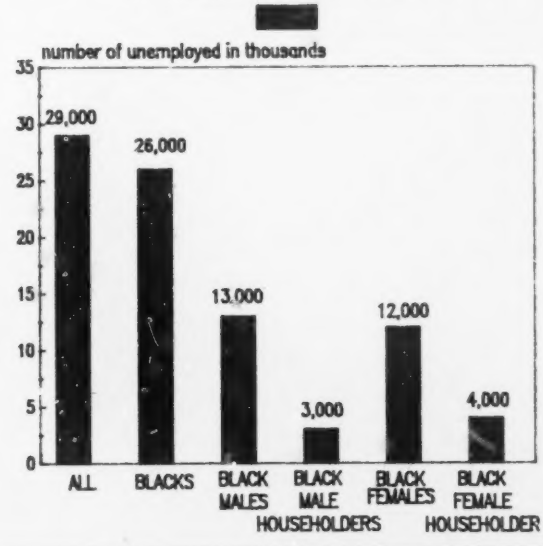
A LABOR FORCE PROFILE: STATUS OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS - 1984

☆☆☆☆☆

The May, 1985 issue of the Area Labor Summary contained a Citywide profile of the District's unemployed in 1984. Since that time, we have received numerous inquiries about the labor force status of female heads of households. This article profiles all heads of household, including females.

The data is derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is a monthly survey of approximately 600 households in the District. While the sample is not large enough to provide reliable demographic information on a monthly basis, it does provide useful demographics on an annual bases.

THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED AMONG VARIOUS GROUPS OF DISTRICT RESIDENTS:1984

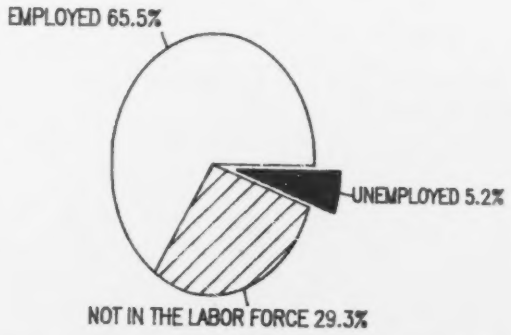


As background, in 1984, the District's labor force had the following characteristics:

* There were 481,000 working age residents (16+).
* There were 320,000 residents working or looking for work.
* There were 291,000 residents employed.
* There were 29,000 unemployed residents (a 9.0% unemployment rate).
* Of the 29,000 unemployed:
  - . 90% were black
  - . 35% were 25 to 34 years old
  - . 53% were males
  - . 66% were single

In 1984, 140,000 District residents were classified by the surveyers as a "head of household". Heads of household (householders) include persons who are single, married, divorced, or separated who are "taking care of a relative". This group constituted 29 percent of the working age population. Three of every four District householders were black.

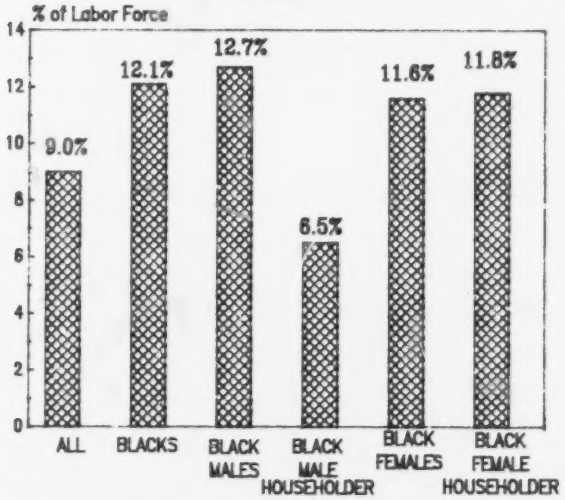
LABOR FORCE STATUS OF BLACK MALE HOUSEHOLDERS 1984



Of all black heads of households, 57,000 were black males, of whom 38,000 held jobs. Another 3,000 were unemployed, constituting just over 10 percent of all the City's unemployed. Black male heads of households had an unemployment rate of 6.5 percent vs a 12.7 percent rate

for all black men and a Citywide average of 9.0 percent in 1984.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AMONG VARIOUS GROUPS OF DISTRICT RESIDENTS: 1984



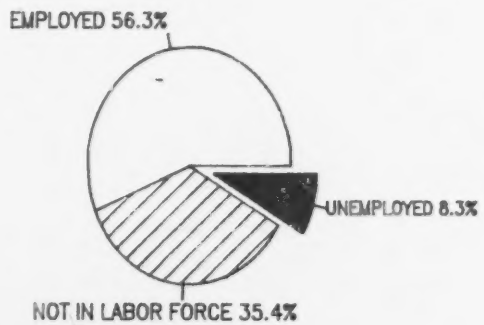
In contrast, the unemployment rate for black female heads of households was 11.8 percent compared to 11.6 percent for all black women. Thus, while black male householders had an unemployment rate about half that of all black males, for black females there was little difference between the rate for householders and all black females. In 1984, black female householders accounted for approximately 14 percent of the total unemployed in the District.

In total, there were 48,000 District households in 1984 headed by a black female (34 percent of all households). Nearly 64 percent of whom were either working or seeking work (about the same proportion as all District residents). Of the 31,000 black female family heads in the labor force, 88 percent held a job while 4,000 were jobless.

An additional 17,000 were not in the labor force, that is, not working or actively seeking work. Of this group nearly 65 percent cited "keeping house" as the principal reason they were not looking for work. This is 17,000 black females with responsibility as the breadwinner and no job.

Other studies have shown that this group makes up a significant part of the City's poor. Unfortunately, the CPS survey reveals nothing about their source or level of income, their age, their education, or the number or characteristics of their dependents. Still the survey identifies a pool of 17,000 black females not in the labor force and another 4,000 unemployed with family responsibilities. Many of these black female householders probably could benefit from City provided remedial education, skill training, and day care services.

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF BLACK FEMALE HOUSEHOLDERS 1984



HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS NOT-IN-LABOR FORCE BY REASONS, RACE, AND SEX: 1984 a/
(In Thousands)

	Total	Keeping House	Attending School	Unable To Work	Other
Total	43	12	1	1	29
Blacks	33	11	1	2	21
Males	17	9	1	1	15
Females	17	11	*	*	5

*Did not meet publication standards.
Source: Currenty Population Survey (CPS). Annual Averages.
a/ Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
December 1985

	December 1985	November 1985	December 1984	% Change From November 1985	% Change From December 1984
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,486	2,748	2,896	+ 26.9	+ 20.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	37,340	30,479	33,267	+ 22.5	+ 12.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,664	28,498	30,524	+ 25.1	+ 16.8
Total Benefits Paid	$5,217,446	$4,168,910	$4,291,627	+ 25.2	+ 21.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$146.29	$146.29	$140.60	0.0	+ 4.0
Number of First Payments	1,901	1,514	1,574	+ 25.6	+ 20.8
Number of Final Payments	940	687	829	+ 36.8	+ 13.4
Total Beneficiaries	9,377	8,389	8,765	+ 11.8	+ 7.0
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	97	106	141	- 8.5	- 31.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,943	2,875	3,815	+ 2.4	- 22.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,014	2,766	3,573	+ 9.0	- 15.6
Total Benefits Paid	$512,003	$471,079	$578,363	+ 8.7	- 11.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$169.87	$170.31	$161.87	- 0.3	+ 4.9
Number of First Payments	86	124	144	- 30.6	- 40.3
Number of Final Payments	97	73	97	+ 32.9	0.0
Total Beneficiaries	744	792	982	- 6.1	- 24.2
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	49	58	59	- 15.5	- 16.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	710	639	816	+ 11.1	- 13.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	558	511	548	+ 9.2	+ 1.8
Total Benefits Paid	$ 96,532	$ 88,450	$ 88,378	+ 9.1	+ 9.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$173.00	$173.09	$161.27	- 0.1	+ 7.3
Number of First Payments	46	43	53	+ 7.0	- 13.2
Number of Final Payments	34	33	1	+ 3.0	+3300.0
Total Beneficiaries	159	167	174	- 4.8	- 8.6
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,632	2,912	3,096	+ 24.7	+ 17.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	40,993	33,993	37,898	+ 20.6	+ 8.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	39,236	31,775	34,645	+ 23.5	+ 13.3
Total Benefits Paid	$5,825,981	$4,728,439	$4,958,368	+ 23.2	+ 17.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$148.49	$148.81	$143.12	- 0.2	+ 3.8
Number of First Payments	2,033	1,681	1,771	+ 20.9	+ 14.8
Number of Final Payments	1,071	793	927	+ 35.1	+ 15.5
Total Beneficiaries	10,280	9,348	9,921	+ 10.0	+ 3.6

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)
b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c/ No joint claims.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
maintaining the foundation of economic security

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Unemployment compensation benefits paid by the District of Columbia in December, 1985 totalled $5.8 million--the second highest month in 1985. January, 1985 ranked highest, some $18,420 above December. Initital claims this month rose 25 percent above November, reflecting employment layoffs in the hotel industry and and a plant closing in the printing industry. No monthly change of this magnitude in initial claims was recorded for these two industries in 1984 or 1983.

Following the same general trend as initial claims, both weeks compensated and benefits paid rose 23 percent. From December, 1984 claims and benefit outlay each rose 17 percent. This reverses the declining year-to-year trend in monthly activity seen in most months of 1985.

The annual benefit outlay in 1985 was $63.8 million, for 436,700 compensated weeks of joblessness. The average payment per week was $146.00. Persons receiving benefits for the first time amounted to 23,750, while 11,950 exhausted eligibility. Compared to 1984 the trend is downward. The 1984 outlay was $70.1 million, representing 490,450 compensated idle weeks. There were 25,350 first time recipients and 23,670 exhaustees. The only exception to the downward trend is the average weekly benefit, which in 1984 was $143.00. The 1983 levels were higher than 1984 for all measures mentioned above.

The downward trend is primarily reflective of the improved local economy and the resulting decline in the unemployment rate coupled with changes in the Unemployment Compensataion Law in 1983; reducing the maximum duration in weeks from 34 to 26 weeks. It is likely that the 1986 benefit outlay may rise above 1985. Effective January, 1986,

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7. We can provide occupational, aptitude and proficiency testing to identify applicants who are best suited for your job!
8. We speed the placement of qualified applicants who are collecting unemployment compensation! This lowers employer's job insurance costs!
9. We save you time and money by referring only those able and available to work for you — people likely to meet your needs!
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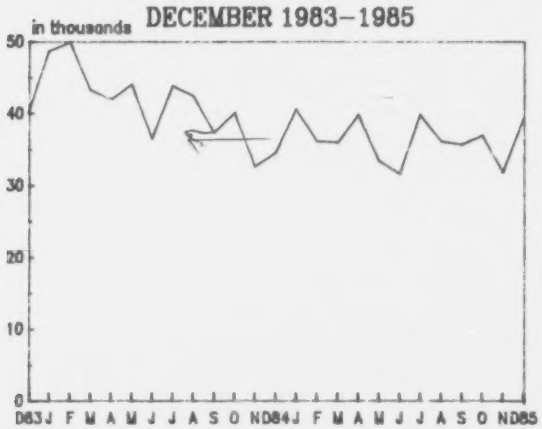
the maximum weekly benefit amount rose by statute from $206 to $250. The average weekly benefit amount is expected to rise accordingly, resulting in the anticipated rise in total outlay.

WEEKS COMPENSATED ALL UI PROGRAMS

DECEMBER 1983–1985



HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of December, 1985 decreased $3.80. Average Weekly Hours were down 0.3 an hour. Average Hourly Earnings dropped 18¢ an hour.

There were no significant increases reflected in any of the industries for the month of December. Printing and Publishing showed a substantial decrease due to less overtime. Weekly Earnings were down $8.79. Weekly Hours dropped 0.4 hours. Average Hourly Earnings showed a decrease of 5¢ an hour.

"Our City's top priorities are jobs, jobs, and more jobs for D.C. Citizens...."
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
December 1985

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	December 1985	November 1985	December 1984	December 1985	November 1985	December 1984	December 1985	November 1985	December 1984
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	415.24	419.04	400.38	39.1	38.8	39.1	10.62	10.80	10.24
Durable Goods	377.86	379.39	356.79	42.6	41.6	41.2	8.87	9.12	8.66
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	396.72	403.60	382.10	43.5	44.4	44.9	9.12	9.09	8.51
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	398.47	398.05	351.96	41.9	41.9	41.8	9.51	9.50	8.42
Other Durable Goods	350.06	350.00	351.74	42.9	40.0	39.3	i/ 8.16	8.75	8.95
Non-durable Goods	446.40	451.94	436.83	36.0	36.3	37.4	12.40	12.45	11.68
Food & Kindred Products	558.98	552.42	577.97	35.2	34.7	38.2	15.88	15.92	a/15.13
Printing & Publishing	442.82	451.61	431.56	35.2	35.7	37.3	c/12.58	12.65	11.57
Other Non-Durable Goods	323.29	328.50	284.50	41.5	41.9	36.9	7.79	7.84	7.71

Total Production Workers	December '85	November '85	December '84
	34,900	35,100	34,600

a/ Overtime at premium pay.
b/ Pay increase.
c/ Less overtime.
g/ Shorter work week.
i/ Longer work week.
k/ Less business other than suasonal.
l/ More business, other than seasonal.
m/ Increase in proportion of lower paid employees.
n/ Increase in proportion of higher paid employees.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Joann Washington performed the word processing.

District of Columbia Government
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Director

Department of Employment Services

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important city
in the world
and
we're proud of it."*

Mayor Marion Barry, Jr.

D.C. is business.

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Deputy Mayor for Economic Development
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
500 C STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

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